

ing that he was to be made a member of the commission.

It is not yet known when the commissioners will meet and organize. When an organization is effected, however, it is believed that Senator Wolcott will be made president. It is authoritatively stated that the commissioners will not go abroad before May 1st, by which time the new ambassadors will be at their posts and render the special envoys the assistance necessary in the consummation of their mission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—First Lieut. J. S. Oyster, First artillery, has been ordered before a retiring board headed by Brig. Gen. Forsyth, at San Francisco.

First Lieut. W. L. Bedeck, Thirtieth infantry, has been detailed as military instructor at St. John's military academy, Delafield, Wis.

Commodore A. Kautz has been detailed as president of the naval retiring board in place of Commodore C. S. Norton.

MOJAVE, Cal., April 12.—Varying rumors come from Panamint, a mining camp in the desert 120 miles east of Mojave, regarding a tripple murder there. The report from Garlock, the most westerly station from which communication can be had by wire, gave information that three men had been killed by "Panamint Tom," an old Indian chief. Later reports verify the killing of one man named Langton of Los Angeles, and the fatal wounding of two others, men whose names cannot be learned. The quarrel arose over mining property claimed by the Indian and which the white men had jumped.

LONDON, April 12.—The speech of the first lord of the admiralty, George Goschen, at the farewell banquet tendered on Saturday to Sir Alfred Milner, the newly-appointed high commissioner of Great Britain in South Africa, has produced a great sensation and the imminence of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is the common talk of the street. Referring to the presence of British blue-jackets and marines in South Africa, Mr. Goschen said:

"They are to represent to Sir Alfred Milner British power in Africa. They are the guarantee to him and to our colonists, to the loyal men who support British rule, that the country is determined to maintain its power in those quarters and it will back its high commissioner with the power of the British empire."

SPOKANE, Wash., April 11.—Police Officer McPhee lies in a critical condition with a bullet wound in his neck. The dead body of Arthur Chappelle, who shot the officer, lies in the city morgue.

McPhee had Chappelle under arrest and was taking him to the station on a charge of burglary, when the prisoner sprang back and fired a revolver at the officer. The ball struck him in the jaw and went through the neck, lodging near the vertebrae. Chappelle lives near Dayton, Washington, where he had a wife and five children. After shooting McPhee he ran through the city several blocks and concealed himself in an outhouse. He was pursued by Deputy Sheriff Ferguson and a crowd of angry citizens. As the deputy pulled the door

open a shot was fired inside and the officer, thinking he was being fired upon, shot at the man inside. Chappelle fell to the floor dead. It was then seen that Chappelle had shot himself through the head.

LONDON, April 12.—A correspondent of the Daily News, who accompanied the raiders, will say tomorrow: On Sunday, April 4th, having heard from scouts that the Turks were very strong at the point where we intended to cross the frontier, Mylonas ordered the camp to break up and decided to return to Kalambaka. On Thursday we encamped at the gorge of Kakoplevri. A council of war was held, lasting two hours, after which Davellis and Bormas with 600 men quietly started about midnight across the frontier, going through the pass near the Prophet Elias outpost. The main body, in long marching column with banners flying and chieftains on horseback, started across the frontier at 7 o'clock, dividing into two columns, the second passing the frontier about an hour after the first. The column of Mylonas engaged the Turkish station at Philika, which replied with a sharp discharge of musketry. Mylonas decided to storm the position, which was done gallantly. The two columns now converged slowly on Baltino, a small village of about thirty houses three miles down the milly slope. During the movement we were constantly harassed by a fusillade from the Turkish posts along the line, to which the Greek outposts replied vigorously. About 1,500 yards from the village the enemy opened a heavy fire, the bullets whistling about our ears. The Turks made a desperate resistance.

Meanwhile Davellis was storming several Turkish stations, the garrisons of which were compelled to fly to Baltino with heavy loss. Baltino lies on a small elevated spur, so the Greeks were able to approach quite near beneath the Turkish line of fire, and soon succeeded in reaching the outermost houses, from which poured a sharp fire. The Turkish force occupied a large two-story house in the center of the village and their firing from the point continued for some time. Finally Mylonas sent a Turkish prisoner to urge the Turks to surrender. The Turkish captain replied that he would fight to the last. Thereupon Mylonas ordered his men to cease firing, intending to blow up the palace with dynamite.

Nightfall came on and a heavy hail-storm set in. The Greeks were attached to the skin, but they held their ground and repulsed three sorties of the Turkish garrison with heavy loss.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Another of the survivors of the ill-fated French line steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which was foundered off Cape Hatteras on March 7, arrived here from Havre after he had travelled 7,000 miles out of his way to reach this port. He is Colonel Nicolas Armando Sauvenel of the Cuban army who sailed from Cuba in February last, bearing letters to the Cuban junta in this city. When he had completed his mission here he took passage on the St. Nazaire for Porto Rico intending to reach Cuba from there as best he could. The day after she sailed, on

March 6, the steamer was wrecked and Col. Sauvenel put off in a net in a boat containing 15 of the crew. After five days of terrible suffering, to which his companions succumbed, he with the survivors was picked up by the steamer Yandariva, two days out from Newport News, bound for Glasgow. There he was landed and proceeded immediately to Havre to take shipment for New York. He has entirely recovered from the shock of exposure and is now at the hotel Martin.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The disappearance of \$400,000 endowment bonds of the University of Illinois has caused a general scolding of the securities held by the different banking institutions in this city, and it has been discovered that the First National bank has in its vaults nearly \$200,000 of the bonds. Some of the bonds were sold outright to the bank, others are held as collateral for loans made to Spalding. Another national bank is said to hold some bonds. On Saturday, April 3rd, the last business day, before the failure of the Globe Savings bank, Herbert Skinner, Spalding's private secretary, drew \$15,000 from the Globe Savings bank and deposited it in the Northwestern bank to Spalding's private account.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—The Missouri river is changing its channel past Omaha, and in doing so threatens to destroy property to the value of several million dollars. Last night the river broke through the banks about a mile above, where it left the old channel twenty years ago, and today there are running two broad streams across what were yesterday fertile gardens. These streams run into the Florence lake, a relic of a former cut-off. From Florence lake the water is pouring into Out-off lake and it now seems only a question of a few hours until East Omaha is moved into Iowa and all property in the line of the flood swept away.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 13.—Today the gauge registered 51.35, a rise of 4 inches in twenty-four hours, the highest water ever known. Information received today is discouraging. Fine plantations at Brunswick are all under water. Boats are wanted everywhere to rescue people and save stock. All hope of saving the levee has been abandoned. The levee from the Delta up to Duckport, a distance of three miles, is causing much anxiety. It will hold to 52 feet on the gauge here, which will be reached in forty-eight hours. The Suoflower and Deer creek sections are going under deeper and deeper.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Nelson today gave notice of several amendments to the tariff bill. One of these shrovetes after one year the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Another declares trusts or combinations for the restraint of trade or to enhance the market price of imports of manufactures by two or more persons, either one of whom is an importer, to be "against public policy, illegal and void," and provides for the punishment of the offense by both fine and imprisonment. A third amendment authorizes the President to suspend by executive order the collection of all duties levied upon any imported article, the home product of which is controlled by a trust.